

6-1999

Landmark Report (Vol. 18, no. 3)

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/landmark_report

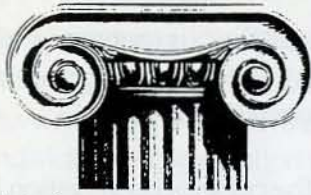


Part of the [Cultural Resource Management and Policy Analysis Commons](#), [Historic Preservation and Conservation Commons](#), and the [Public History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Landmark Report (Vol. 18, no. 3)" (1999). *Landmark Report*. Paper 89.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/landmark_report/89

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Landmark Report by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.



"A future with a past"

LANDMARK REPORT

VOLUME XVIII, NUMBER 3

LANDMARK ASSOCIATION OF BG/WC

JUNE 1999

Lament for a Lost City

RENEE KAHN

Someone once said to me
(jokingly of course)
That trying to save old houses
was a little like working
in a Cancer Ward
Once in a while
you performed a miracle
But most of the time
the patient died

I see their ghosts
On every corner
Down every street
They haunt me
Their turrets rounded, sharp,
jagged, curved
Like fairy tales forgotten
King Arthur's castle
A palace in Samarkand
wrapped in skins of patterned
wood
corniced, columned
dazzling
bits of colored glass

The value is in the land
I am told
I tried to save you
I mourn
You didn't try hard enough!
they accuse



This harrowing photo is of several lower Main Street buildings being razed in the early 1980s.

Courtesy of Kentucky Library, WKU

We didn't deserve to die
they call after me
Look how beautiful we were once
could still have been

Look at what has taken our place
a parking garage
a tower of black glass
a fortress of shops
windows that cannot open
stairs not to be used
except in emergencies
Prison walls of raked concrete
as if someone
in desperation
had tried to claw their way out

Where are your bright shiny
windows?
Made to last a hundred years
two hundred
now broken
Cast upon a mound of rubble
burnt to ashes
Somewhere...
lost forever

Forgive me
I tried
It was the times
There was nothing I could do

The Landmark Association of Bowling Green-Warren County

A non-profit organization established in 1976 as a community advocate for preservation, protection and maintenance of architectural, cultural and archaeological resources in Bowling Green and Warren County.

Board of Directors

David Bryant, President
Susan McCure, Vice-President
Ward Begley, Secretary
Jonathan Jeffrey, Treasurer
Joyce Rasdall
George Morris
John Perkins
Russ Morgan
Peter Bryant
Jack Montgomery
Michael Vitale
Dan Rudloff
Rick Voakes
Jean Thomason, Emeritus
Cheryl Blaine, Ex-officio
Paul Trafton, Ex-officio
Julie Troyer, Staff Secretary

Landmark Report is published three times a year by:

The Landmark Association of Bowling Green - Warren County
P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42101
(502) 782-0037

Landmark Report encourages unsolicited articles or suggestions for articles and will consider all for publication. Advertising rates are available upon request.



Architectural Details



- The poem featured on the cover, "Lament for a Lost City", is reprinted from Connecticut Preservation News (May/June 1999). The poet is the director of the Historic Neighborhood Preservation Program in Stamford, CT.
- The Association continues to keep its finger on the pulse of preservation in our area. The fate of the Settle/Williamson House at 1425 State Street is currently being considered by WKU. This lovely brick home is one of the anchors of the College Hill Historic District. Your concerned comments about this strategically located historic structure should be directed to Paula Jarboe, WKU Foundation, One Big Red Way, Bowling Green, KY 42101-3576.
- New members since our last newsletter include: John & Sabrina Erskine, Graf & Janet Hamilton, Jack Montgomery, and Maia Ray. Donations to the Irene Moss Sumpter Historic Preservation Endowment have been made by Lena Ellis, Agatha Johnson, Rick & Sylvia Voakes, Iris Runner and Jonathan Jeffrey (in memory of Gilbert Biggers).
- In our next issue of Landmark Report our cover story will revolve around the Wright/Fletcher house at 1129 College Street. We will also feature a story about Richard Gloede, the landscape architect who developed the grounds around the old City/County Hospital. This was to be included in this issue, but we had so much material it was decided to place it in the October newsletter. In addition we'll run a story about WKU's Veterans Village.
- More than 65 million Americans visited historic sites or museums or attended other cultural events while traveling in 1998, according to the Travel Industry Association of America. International visitors were reported to spend twice the number of tourist dollars if they were visiting historic sites.
- Landmark has printed a new set of notecards featuring an 1870 engraving of the Warren County Courthouse on the front in burgundy ink. The engraving was used in Lewis Collins's 1877 History of Kentucky. The same engraving was used to print an 8x10 print with black ink suitable for framing. These products are available at our vendors: Kentucky Museum Store, Riverview at Hobson Grove, and Out of the Ordinary on Fountain Square. These printings were made possible in part by the Irene Moss Sumpter Historic Preservation Endowment.
- Bowling Green Junior High School (formerly High School) has been reported to Kentucky Heritage Council as an "Endangered School." KHC is trying to identify historic educational facilities in Kentucky that are at risk. Because the city is building a new Junior High on Campbell Lane, the Landmark Association considers the old Junior High at risk.

Perkins Receives State Award

BY PAULA TRAFTON

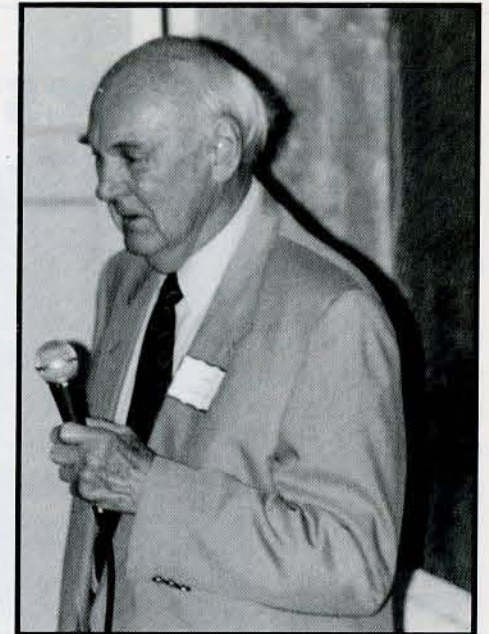
OUR inimitable John Perkins, charter member of the Landmark Association and long-time Bowling Green realtor, accepted the Service to Preservation Award at the Governor's Mansion on May 19th. The Award is given to an individual or organization that has made significant contributions to furthering historic preservation activities in their communities and whose service has had a positive effect on the preservation of Kentucky's cultural resources. The honor is awarded annually by the Ida Lee Willis Memorial Foundation.

John C. Perkins has given long and distinguished service to historic preservation in Bowling Green and Warren County. In 1976 he became a charter member of the Landmark Association, our community advocate for preservation, protection, and maintenance of architectural, cultural, and archaeological resources in Bowling Green and Warren County. He has spent the past twenty-three years serving Landmark in a variety of capacities: member of the Board of Directors (several terms), Chairman of the Corporate Membership Division, and member as well as Chairman of the Finance Committee (several terms).

Indeed, as Finance Chairman John has been responsible for raising more money for Landmark over the years than any other one person. He helped to establish and administer the revolving loan fund during a time in the 1980s when Landmark received and administered loans to several downtown property owners for facade improvements. John was presented with the 1992 Heritage Award, the highest award given to an individual by the Landmark Association. This award honors an individual who has made significant efforts in bringing the value of preservation to the attention of the community. In addition, Landmark has honored John by establishing the John C. Perkins Endowment Fund, which is used for educational and other operational purposes.

John owns two National Register buildings on Fountain Square, which are located within the National Register Commercial District as well as the Local Historic District—the Younglove Building and the Turpin Building. He restored the Turpin Building, utilizing the federal tax credit program. He purchased the Younglove Building, which is one of the oldest brick commercial buildings on the Square. As a realtor he has handled many downtown properties, both commercial and residential. In the process of selling these downtown properties, John has indirectly caused many buildings to be restored. And as a result of these transactions, he has brought many people into the Landmark Association. Indeed, folklore suggests that he made membership in the Landmark Association a part of the closing costs!

Extending his preservation outreach, John became the first Chairman of the newly formed five-member Bowling Green Historic Preservation Board,



John Perkins, a Landmark Association stalwart since its inception, has been honored with the Service to Preservation Award by the Ida Lee Willis Foundation. He received his award in May at the Governor's Mansion.

which was established by the Bowling Green City Commission and Warren County Fiscal Court in 1990. In addition to serving as chairman, John has also served a term as a Board member. During his tenure as Board member, John aided in the designation of Upper Main Street as Bowling Green's first local historic district. Although not presently a Board member, he actively serves as a liaison between the downtown commercial district owners and the Historic Preservation Office.

John is a quiet, unassuming, genteel person, yet he is a trumpeter of preservation in Bowling Green, Kentucky. To further honor Perkins, the Landmark Association has made a \$100 donation to the John C. Perkins Preservation Endowment.

Western Restores Cherry Statue to Its 1930s Grandeur

BY SUE LYNN STONE

FOR MOST of our lives, Dr. Henry Hardin Cherry's statue has not been the bronze tint which famed sculptor Lorado Taft intended. In May 1999, Jensen Conservation Services, Inc. of Omaha, Nebraska, cleaned, patinated (to form a stable corrosion layer and to provide the color as close to the artist's intent as possible) and applied a protective coating to the statue at a cost of \$9,000. In addition, they cleaned the granite plinth and terrazo. The contract also provided for the treatment and resetting as necessary for the bronze posts.

As early as 1926, Western alumni began discussing commissioning Lorado Taft, a Chicago sculptor of international reputation, to create the ten foot statue of Dr. Henry Hardin Cherry, Western's first president. According to J. R. Whitmer, a group of President Cherry's friends worked for three years without Cherry's knowledge. Taft was first approached on January 6, 1929. Taft's preference for working with living subjects and his practice of perpetuating only notable public servants he felt merited the tribute of his great talents. Taft's interest in the project led him to reduce his fee from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

Cherry reluctantly agreed to the project and completed the necessary visits to Taft's Chicago stu-

dio. He held firm to his condition that it not be erected until after his death. In a confidential letter to his brother George of Oregon in 1935, he emphatically stated: "I am not willing to walk around on this live campus and look at its dead president, especially in bronze." Cherry preferred to not think of the statue as a monument: "If I have a monument it is an inevitable one — it is in the hearts and lives of those young men and women who have come to this institution and have been a part of its life and leadership."

The sculptor worked for some time on an eight foot statue, tore it down and created another ten feet in height at a personal cost of \$1,000. Mr. Taft fashioned Cherry's

"Mr. Cherry's life was lived in a storm and his statue was unveiled in a storm."

head in actual size, while his understudies created a model twenty inches high of the statue. The statue committee accepted the clay model in 1934. It is the last work of Lorado Taft who died October 30, 1936, less than one year before Cherry's untimely death in August 1937.

The students, alumni and friends contributed \$5,000, faculty \$4,000 and Bowling Green citizens \$3,000. Many rural school children

contributed a penny. Donations ranged from one cent to the \$100 limit. To the committee's credit, they unveiled the statue debt free, purchased bronze posts and chain at approximately \$700, commissioned a Cherry portrait by E. Sophonisba Hergesheimer of Nashville, and put the remaining \$1,100 on interest for payment of an insurance policy on the statue.

Western's landscape architect, Henry Wright of New York City, was consulted on the proper location. Three locations were proposed: in front of the Kentucky Building, looking toward College Heights; north of the Alumni House (then the President's home) and east of Big Red Way, facing his best loved project, the Kentucky Building, and his Warren County birthplace and boyhood home; and in front of the classroom building atop College Street hill. Although Cherry would not directly state his preference for the statue's location, he did say he "would prefer to stand among the throng of students as they go to and from Cherry Hall." In "The Story of the Statue", Whitmer wrote that, once the naming of Cherry Hall was assured, Wright changed his recommendation to its current location on his last visit to the Hill.

The ten-foot bronze statue depicts Cherry in a relaxed stance with his left thumb in his pant pocket. It rests on a 10,000 pound



Dr. Cherry's statue was unveiled in November 1937, a few short months after his untimely death. It was a dreary day for such a bright occasion. Courtesy of Kentucky Library, WKU

pedestal and a 12,000 pound base of pink granite, together five feet tall, quarried in Salisbury, North Carolina, and cut in Elberton, Georgia. The terrazo sidewalk is encircled with eight bronze posts (30 inches high and 5 inches wide) laced with a 65-foot 4-inch bronze chain purchased from the Champion Iron and Wire Company of Louisville. A copper box sealed in the base includes Cherry's publications, photographs, list of contributors, 1933 Christmas cards from each faculty member to Dr. Cherry, a pennant, and college publications.

The inscription on the front side of the base reads: "Henry Hardin

Cherry – November 16, 1894 - August 1, 1937 – Leader in the movement to establish normal schools and teachers colleges. – President, Southern Normal School, 1882-1906. – President, Western Teachers College, 1906-1937." On the back: "Erected by his students and friends." President Paul L. Garrett suggested the wording for one side: "Educator, Inspirer of Youth, Philosopher." The fourth side, ironically, reads: "No citizen can turn his back upon the school without turning his back upon the flag." A copper medallion placed beside the statue reads: "The Last Work of Lorado Taft, A Devoted Friend of Henry Hardin Cherry."

Erected by a crew of workmen under the direction of Greenlawn Memorial Company monument works on Cemetery Road, the statue was unveiled during the Founders' Day program.

November 16, 1937. Mrs. Cherry commented on the appropriateness of the rain, sleet and snow at the time of the unveiling: "Mr. Cherry's life was lived in a storm and his statue was unveiled in a storm."

On three separate occasions, students from Murray State (supposedly spurred on by the intense rivalry between their school and

Continued on Page 14



One of the anchors of the Jonesville community was the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, pictured here with its congregation in 1943.

Courtesy of Kentucky Library, WKU

Jonesville

BY MAXINE RAY

THE Jonesville community encompassed a large area of Western Kentucky University's present campus. By present day landmarks, the interior of Jonesville was bordered to the west by the railroad track, to the north by Dogwood Drive, to the east by Downing University Center, and to the south by the train trestle which passes over U.S. Highway 68. Early expansion of Western or destruction of the Jonesville community, depending on your point of view, eliminated Jonesville.

Many of the residents of Jonesville were employed by reasonably good employers and a few were self-employed. Several of the community's women were employed by Western Kentucky State College. An example of those

who were self-employed were a building contractor, grocery store owner and a beauty shop operator. Many of the residents of Jonesville enjoyed a comfortable standard of living.

This historical information about Jonesville was gathered from deed books, marriage records, and of course oral tradition. According to local sources the community received its name from a lady who was referred to as Grandma Jones. I could not find any information to verify this, but in deed book 53 page 242, there was a property transaction dated July 5, 1881 which mentions Jonesville. For the sake of documented research I will use this date as a verified beginning of Jonesville. In its most prosperous

period, 1935-1955, Jonesville consisted easily of 400 people.

In 1909-1910 the first recorded church, Salters Chapel AME, was built. However this church burned down and the members elected to build another one. Approximately fifty yards down the street, another church, Mount Zion Baptist was located near what is now the WKU parking structure. Its members soon outgrew it and another church was built farther down the street where L.T. Smith Stadium is located.

Another important aspect that indicates the stability of this community was the existence of a Jonesville elementary school. This school was built behind the AME church by the residents of the

Continued on Page 10

Federal Policy is Part of the Problem Can It Be Part of the Solution to Sprawl?

BY RICHARD MOE, *President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Reprinted from The Rambler*

AMERICA today is engaged in a great national debate about sprawl. The central question in this debate is: Will we continue to allow haphazard growth to consume more countryside in ways that drain the vitality out of our cities while eroding the quality of life virtually everywhere? Or will we choose, instead, to use our land more sensibly and to revitalize our older neighborhoods and downtowns, thereby enhancing the quality of life for everyone?

Preservation is in the business of saving special places and the quality of life they support, and sprawl destroys both. It devours historic landscapes. It drains the life out of older communities, stops their economic pulse and often puts them in intensive care—or sometimes even in the morgue. By harming our communities, sprawl touches us all—and one way or another, we all pay for it.

We pay in open space and farmland lost. We pay in time lost. We pay in higher taxes. Finally, we pay in the steady erosion of the quality of life. Inner cities have become enclaves of poverty. Tranquil neighborhoods are destroyed by road-widening. Historic landmarks get demolished and carted off to the landfill. **Everyplace winds us looking like Noplace** (editor's emphasis). These signs point to an inescapable fact: Sprawl and its byproducts represent the number-one threat to community livability in America today. And in a competitive global marketplace, livability will determine which communities thrive and which whither.

Sprawl is a national problem, and it needs a national debate. But the debate should focus on finding a national solution, because there isn't one. There are two essential elements in any effective program to combat sprawl: sensible land-use planning and revitalization of existing communities. These are issues traditionally and best handled at the state and local levels—and that, in the end, is where the fight against sprawl will be won or lost. But the federal government also has a crucial role to play in the process. Because the federal government has contributed so greatly to the problem, it has a clear duty to help find solutions. It can—and should—do so in four ways:

1. Correct policies that encourage or reward sprawl. The biggest offender of all is federal transportation policy, which can be summed up in a short phrase: feed the car, starve the alternative. Transportation officials generally try to "solve" problems by building more roads—an approach which is often like trying to cure obesity by loosening your belt. People need transportation systems.

2. Reward states and communities that promote smart growth and help revitalize existing communities. Being anti-sprawl is not being anti-growth. The question is not whether our communities should grow, but rather how they grow.

3. Promote regional cooperation as a key to effective control of sprawl. When it comes to sprawl, city limits and county lines often are meaningless marks on a map. Limited jurisdiction makes it hard for local government to deal with an issue of this magnitude, and efforts to control sprawl in limited areas often just shift the problem from one community to another. It's like trying to stop a flood with a picket fence.

4. Provide incentives for reinvestment in existing communities. One way to do this is by enacting the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act. This legislation would extend tax credits to homeowners who renovate their historic homes, giving residents of older neighborhoods incentives to stay and invest in their community's future, and providing an incentive for others to move back into the city. By offering a way to put deteriorated property back on tax rolls while making home ownership more affordable for lower-income residents, this law could benefit communities all over the country.

The choice is ours. We can continue turning much of our nation into a tragic patchwork of ruined cities and spoiled countryside, or we can insist on sensible federal policies that strengthen communities instead of scattering them randomly across the landscape. We can keep on accepting the kind of communities we get, or we can summon the national will to demand the kind of communities we want and need and deserve.

Old Newspapers Microfilmed

BY JONATHAN JEFFREY

THESE HEADLINES are from issues of Bowling Green's *Daily News*, which the Kentucky Library is having microfilmed for posterity: "For Kukluxing, Fourteen Men from the Galloways Mill Country [Warren County] are Being Tried," (3 July 1899); "Two Desperate Prisoners Form a Bold and Sensational Plan to Escape from the County Jail," (21 Dec. 1930); "5,000 People Witnessed the Twin Unveiling of Monument Yesterday at Fairview Cemetery," (28 Sept. 1908); "College Street Bridge Burned by Mob, Denhardt's Life Threatened," (12 Feb. 1915).

Historians use newspapers in interpreting community history. Without them these histories rest strictly on government documents, cultural analysis and oral tradition. The newspaper adds written commentary, advertising, society happenings, hard news, gossip, and features. They flesh out the skeleton of chronologies. "Newspapers chronicle the day-to-day events in a community's life," said Connie Mills, Kentucky Library coordinator. "In a sense they are the town's diary."

Many patrons who visit the Kentucky Library are dismayed that Bowling Green does not have a continuous newspaper available for research. Many of these people are genealogists searching for obituaries or other information related to their kin. Students use newspapers in completing assignments related to local history and how Bowling Green reacted to national events. Still others are serious researchers mining these information lodes for just the right quote or story for their articles or books. Although the Kentucky Library owns a number of Bowling Green newspapers, it does not have a significant run of any except the *Daily News* which is available on microfilm from December 1920 through 1979, the *Times-Journal* from 1920-1942, and the *Bowling Green Messenger* from 1910-1918. Helm Cravens Library owns the *Daily News* from 1980 to the present.

In order to help alleviate this problem, the Kentucky Library will have approximately 100 stray issues of the *Daily News* from 1886 to 1920 microfilmed. Presently the deteriorating condition of the papers does not allow for public use. These issues have dribbled in one or two at a time for the last sixty years. Local lore suggests that Bowling Green's newspaper office burned in the 1920s and with it a great deal of Bowling Green's history went up in smoke. The Kentucky Library continues to solicit donations of any pre-1920 Bowling Green newspapers for the collection. Every newspaper represents a piece of the local history puzzle; every found issue makes the picture clearer. Next year the Library has committed to microfilm stray issues of other Bowling Green titles.

Preparing the newspapers for microfilming is tedious work due to their fragile condition. The serials librarian cleans each issue and flattens it prior to repairing major tears. The Micrographics unit of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives in Frankfort will microfilm the papers.

Brown Family and Brown-Forman Corp Win National Honor

Reprinted from Communique

AT THE 52nd National Preservation Conference Honor Awards Ceremony in Savannah, Georgia on October 22, 1998, the National Trust recognized the Brown Family and Brown-Forman Corporation of Louisville, Kentucky, as a National Preservation Honor Award Winner. The Brown Family and Brown-Forman Corporation were honored for their appreciation of the values of historic preservation and for providing a model of corporate stewardship. The Trust recognized their efforts in preserving many Louisville and Kentucky historic resources.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation cited the following projects as examples of the Brown Family and Brown-Forman Corporation's commitment to historic preservation:

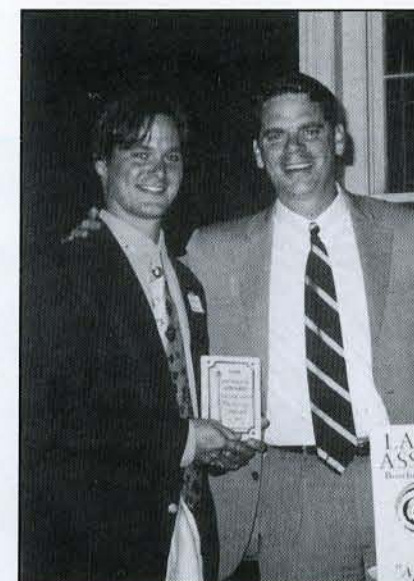
- Restored the historic Labrot & Graham Distillery in Woodford County.
- Led fundraising efforts to restore the old bank building at the Actors Theatre in Louisville.
- Contributed significant resources to Shaker Village.
- Led efforts for the restoration of the Cathedral of the Assumption in Louisville.
- Invested in affordable housing projects in the California and Russell neighborhoods in Louisville.

Continued on Page 15

Annual Meeting Scrapbook

WE WERE PLEASED to have a good crowd for our 19th annual dinner meeting held at 440 Main. We congratulate all of our award recipients for their efforts to help Bowling Green have "a future with a past." We would like to thank the law firm of Pierce, Simpson, and Shadoan for letting us hold our pre-meeting reception in their recently renovated offices. We would also like to thank the annual meeting committee for their outstanding work: Dawn Slaughter, Ward Begley, David Bryant, Jean Thomason, and Jonathan Jeffrey.

Below Dr. Rick and Sylvia Voakes received the Jean Thomason Home Award for their work on the Dial-Welch House at 1334 College Street.



President Ward Begley presents Landmark Building Awards to **Above** David Campbell Garvin for his work on the Underwood-McElroy House at 1302 State Street and **Above Right** to Alan Simpson, who accepted on behalf of his law firm, Pierce, Simpson and Shadoan for the restoration of the Combs Building at 908 State Street.



Right Jeffrey and Susan Stephens were not able to accept the Jane Morningstar Award of Merit for the restoration of the Carl Herdman home at 628 E. Main. Their award will be presented at our August picnic.



Above Jonathan Jeffrey was awarded the Lamplighter Award as outstanding board member. Notice his sheer delight in accepting this prestigious honor (irony intended).

JONESVILLE

Continued from Page 6

community, and it was recognized as a county school. The first teacher, Mrs. Vergie Carpenter, was paid by the county. The second teacher was Mrs. Mattie Stall, and the third teacher was Mr. Walker Wilson. After completing the eighth grade, the children of Jonesville were forced to walk to the Bowling Green black high school. This school, State Street High, was located on what is now the corner of Second and State Street. The approximate minimal round trip distance traveled by the children of Jonesville was at least six miles. This distance had to be walked regardless of the weather.

Jonesville citizens were good at what they did. Aunt Jane Jones, a daughter of Grandma Jones, grew fruit in such abundance her yard was referred to as the Jonesville orchard; she grew grapes with the same expertise of a vintner in Bordeaux. Charlie Freeman was an experienced gardener who worked throughout the Bowling Green community, landscaping for average citizens and businesses alike. Vergie Bailey was an expert rock mason who built homes and downtown buildings. His homes were masterpieces. Abe Chapman, who was a minister with a renowned bass voice, was a retired army colonel. One other resident of Jonesville operated a cab company and another was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. The Jonesville community was an example of the extended family concept.

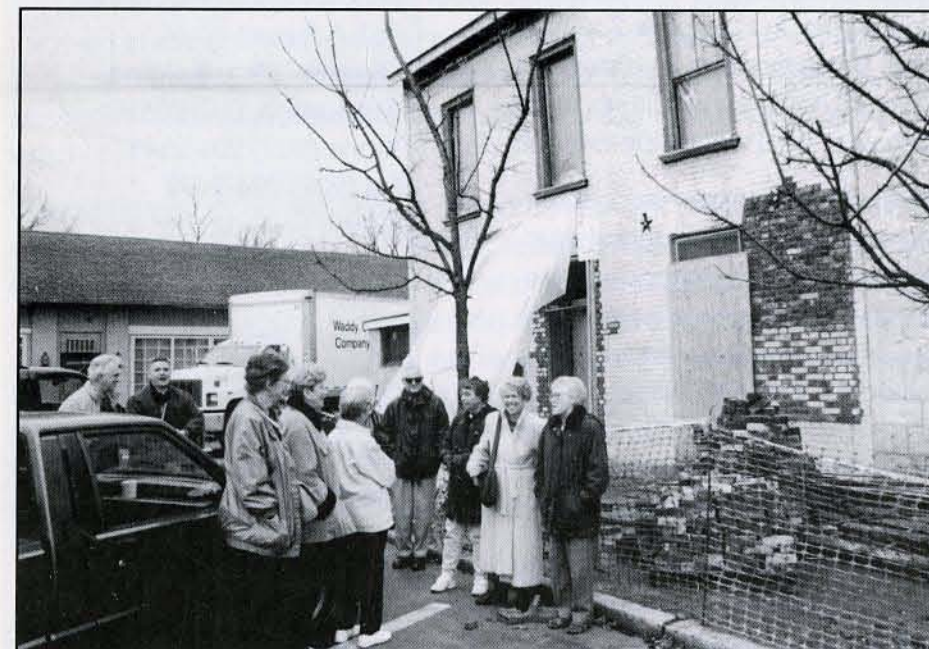
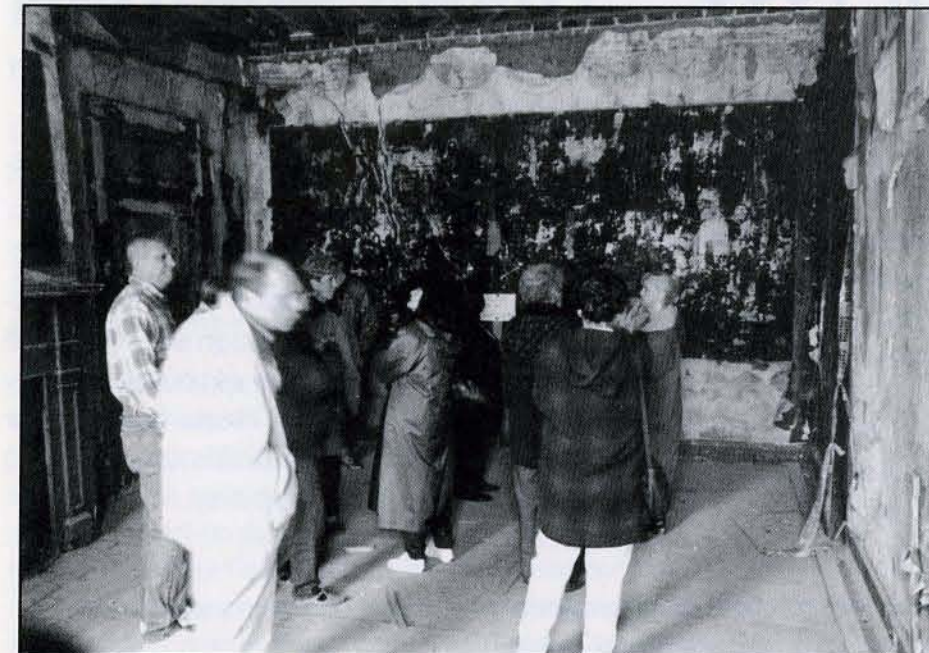
The growth of WKU included the demise of Jonesville. "I remember when the people received the eviction notices," noted uncle Max, "it was like a nightmare." The first real symbol that expressed the loss of the community was when the Mt. Zion Baptist Church was sold in 1966. This was one of the last properties to be sold. This transaction was in December 1966, and if we use this date as a point in time to symbolize the end of the Jonesville community, then we can prove through documents that the community of Jonesville was approximately 86 years old when it died. The fruit of this research has not been intended to blame anyone for any act, but to express the concern that Jonesville is an example of how growth and expansion is generally done at the expense of those least able to protect themselves. I hope that I have reasonably shown that from oppression this community was formed, during oppression it grew and thrived and from the forces of oppression it was taken out of existence.



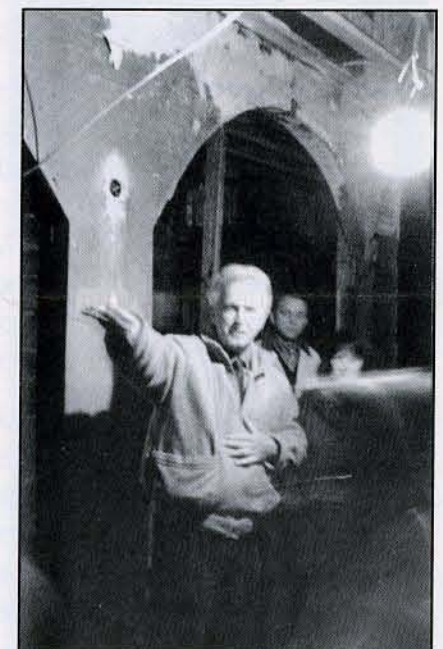
The owner of The Mansion in Bardstown explains some of the details on the Victorian side porch to interested Landmark member Barbara Stroube.

Rambling in Bardstown

IN EARLY MARCH a number of Landmark members braved the cold and ghosts to tour the ruins of the Talbott Tavern in Bardstown. The damage, caused by fire, was considerable but much progress had already been made on renovation and reconstruction. Perhaps most appalling was the damage to the famous upstairs murals. Landmark's own David Bryant and David Hall, the Bardstown Historic Preservation officer, led the tour. After a leisure lunch, we met again to tour The Mansion, an ante-bellum home on the outskirts of Bardstown. The trip was fun and educational; we look forward to another ramble this year.



Top A guide explains the damage the fire caused to murals on the second floor. The black background is one of the damaged murals. **Bottom** Intrepid Landmark guests wait to enter the ruins of the Talbott Tavern. You should have seen us shimmy under the temporary fence in the back. To see that was worth the trip.



David Hall, the Bardstown Historic Preservation officer, explains some of the work being done to the interior of the tavern.

Kentucky Library Acquires 1000th Broadside

BY JONATHAN JEFFREY

THE Kentucky Library, WKU announces the acquisition and cataloging of its 1000th broadside. Its 1000th what? A broadside is a term librarians use for a one-sided printed piece; broadsides have been used for hundreds of years to make political announcements, advertise events, state personal beliefs, and make literary statements. The Kentucky Library's broadside collection features a wide array of subjects, ranging from announcements for dances, parties, circuses, political speeches, and religious events to poetry, political invective, and store advertisements. Each broadside is painstakingly cataloged to give it as many access points as possible. All references to people, communities, and counties are indexed as well as general subjects. The index to the first 1000 Kentucky Library broadsides contains over 8000 subject entries.

Selecting the broadside that would bear the significant number "1000" was difficult. Weighing the pretty illustrations of one broadside against the significant content of another was no easy task. The only definitive criteria was that the piece had to be from Kentucky and preferably from the South-central region. The broadside chosen is actually fairly small, measuring only 27.5x10 centimeters. It is an "extra" published by the Kentucky Standard, a Bowling Green newspaper that was printed in the mid-1850s by R.J. Smith. The Kentucky Library owns only five copies of this newspaper.

The Kentucky Standard issued this "extra" on June 20, 1854 to announce the Bowling Green "appearance...in a most destructive form" of the dreaded disease cholera. It lists three victims who "all died within the space of ten hours" and "a young lad by the name of John Beck, [who] was attacked, and survived only eight hours." The broadside characterizes the disease as "a type...to baffle all medical skill. Our physicians and citizens generally deserve all praise for their unrelenting attention to the sick."

As was common throughout cholera-stricken river towns in the South, Bowling Green citizens vacated the town during the epidemic. The broadside noted that "many of our citizens have quit the place and others are leaving." It also advised people "to abstain from eating fruits of every kind, and especially to exercise discretion and moderation in dieting," as "the cause of the first case of cholera is attributed to imprudent and immoderate eating." The broadside also issued a call for Bowling Green's denizens to congregate at the Courthouse the next day at 8:00 a.m. "to consider the health of the town and to devise means for removing filth, and purifying the air."

At the bottom of the broadside, the editor noted that there would be "no paper on Saturday", because "our hands...like many others left the place...to get a little fresh air." Also near the bottom, the editor provided the following public service announcement: "the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church have deferred their Fair until next fall" due to the epidemic.

The Kentucky Library faculty and staff appreciate the generosity of Thomas N. Moody of Franklin, who donated this broadside. He has given numerous items to all areas of the Kentucky Building, and we acknowledge his effort to preserve Kentucky's history. Some might view Broadside 1000 as a stained, folded, yellowing sheet of paper; we call it a treasure.

CHERRY

Continued from Page 5

Western) were blamed for defacing the statue. On February 12, 1956, vandals smeared green and white paint on the statue and painted the score and an obscene phrase on the terrazo sidewalk following a Western-Murray away basketball game. On the weekend of the Murray football game in November 1959, blue and gold oil paint splattered the statue, the football stadium, and its press box. A year later, the night patrolman tried in vain to catch a man fleeing the scene after splashing a large quantity of blue paint which a man splashed on the statue.

Corrosion caused by atmospheric weathering created the green patina on Cherry's statue that many Western students and faculty/staff had assumed was its natural color. Thanks to the work of these professional conservators, we can now enjoy the statue as Lorado Taft created it. All WKU alumni admire this hilltop monument, but perhaps it is even more important to accept Dr. Cherry's challenge of "life more life" and become his monument in our respective fields of endeavor.

UK Starts Historic Preservation Program

Reprinted from Communique

THE University of Kentucky's masters program in Historic Preservation is off to a successful start, with the first group of students preparing to graduate this May. Ten students have enrolled in the program since its inception in Fall 1997. The program is housed in UK's College of Architecture.

Four students currently are conducting research for their final graduate theses. Their thesis topics include the maintenance and preservation of stained glass, how legislation and public policy have impacted the preservation of vernacular agricultural landscapes, the concept of "neighborhood" and how it is achieved in historic areas, and the context for evaluating tobacco warehouses and developing strategies for their adaptive reuse.

Julie Riesenweber, who has served the past several years as liaison between the Kentucky Heritage Council, the State Historic Preservation Office, and UK's preservation program, is serving as acting director. Riesenweber teaches courses on the history of vernacular architecture. She has worked at the Kentucky Heritage Council since 1985 and is an expert on early American culture and Kentucky architecture. She will teach a course this spring on Kentucky architecture and cultural landscapes.

Bernard L. Herman, co-founder of the Center for Historic Architec-

ture and Design at the University of Delaware, will visit UK this spring to teach a graduate seminar on "Architecture and Urbanism in the Settlement Period of Kentucky." The course will include field visits throughout Lexington, in Bardstown, and in Washington, a community near Maysville in Mason County.

Also teaching in the program this year are Tom McDowell, an historic materials/building conservation specialist, and Karen Hudson, who has extensive experience working with the documentation and evaluation of historic properties. McDowell taught a course this fall on historic materials and Hudson led with the course on documenting historic buildings.

David Mohny, Dean of UK's College of Architecture, says he is pleased with the program's progress and is enthusiastic about its future. Mohny formed an advisory committee of preservation activists and design professionals last summer to assist with the program's development. The committee includes architects, educators, and civic and business leaders from across the state. "This is a broad-based program that offers a complete and comprehensive approach to the issues surrounding historic preservation, from building and interior design to studies in geography, history, and archeology," Mohny explains. "Kentucky's rich and varied past

make it a great place to study historic preservation. There have been a variety of different forces that have shaped Kentucky's landscape over time, and we're fortunate that most of our architectural treasures still exist for us to study."

The program recently received a grant from GTE to broadcast a series of lectures on preservation issues and practices to statewide audiences. Planning for the series is in the initial stages. UK faculty from architecture, landscape architecture, interior design, geography, history, and anthropology have assisted in developing the curriculum and teaching the courses. A series of distinguished guest lecturers have also visited the program. For more information, contact the College of Architecture at (606) 257-7617.

BROWN

Continued from Page 8

On November 12, 1998 at the Undercroft of the Cathedral of the Assumption in Louisville, approximately 300 preservationists assembled to promote preservation in Kentucky and to honor the Brown Family and Brown-Forman Corporation for their preservation efforts. The reception included remarks by David Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director of the Kentucky Heritage Council, Governor Paul E. Patton, and Richard Moe, National Trust for Historic Preservation president. Moe also presented the National Trust's National Preservation Honor Award to the Brown Family and Brown-Forman Corporation.

Perhaps you could pass this newsletter along to someone you think would be interested in supporting Landmark's efforts in historic preservation advocacy.

I (we) want to support the Historic Preservation efforts in Bowling Green and Warren County.

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

----- *Levels of Membership* -----

Regular

Corporate

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Individual \$15 | ☐ Family \$25 | ☐ Active \$100 | ☐ Patron \$250 |
| ☐ Supporting \$50 | ☐ Sustaining \$100 | ☐ Donor \$500 | ☐ Benefactor \$1,000 |

I have enclosed \$_____ to support the Irene Moss Sumpter Preservation Endowment Fund.

Checks should be payable to:

Landmark Association
P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42102-1812

LANDMARK ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1812
BOWLING GREEN, KY 42102-1812

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT #683
BOWLING GREEN, KY
42101